

The Free Trader

FOR 1888.

The Free Trader is a Tariff Reformer.

It believes the heaviest burden of the American protective system fall upon the farmer.

It believes the farmer receives nothing in return, but, on the contrary, that he is hampered by it in his efforts to extend his export trade.

It believes that the protective tariff is an injury to the working man; that he wages would be higher without it, his employment steadier, and his expenses for the necessities of life very much less.

It will advocate tariff reform (not free trade) and low taxes as opposed to free trade and tobacco.

It will teach democratic doctrines and support democratic men and measures.

It believes in and will support honest government for the benefit of the whole people, and not a class.

It is opposed to unjust combinations of all sorts.

It will strive to perpetuate the control which the Democratic party now has of the national government, as being the best the people have had for many years.

In the conflict of the year THE FREE TRADER will be found in the fight as usual.

It will be as good a paper as can be made.

It will be a paper for LaSalle county voters and taxpayers, devoted to their interests, and giving them reliable information only.

Current Events.

The railroad strike which threatened to tie up the roads of the Northwest and to extend eastward has come to an end, save on the Burlington system. Early in the week the engineers, firemen and switchmen of the Panhandle, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Chicago & Atlantic, &c. went out, but their counsel of the conservative men overruled that of the hot heads and all have resumed work; are handling Burlington cars freely and promptly, and the trouble seems to have come to an end. The Burlington is moving along in good shape with their new men, and the effort to show them to be incompetent and unreliable is not proving very successful. At the investigation in Chicago by the State Commissioners a number of accidents have been shown to be the result of ignorance and a few of the new men are shown to be drunkards; but on the whole the charge of incompetency is not sustained. Some of the Aurora signers of the paper which called for the investigation have announced they signed it *pro forma*, knowing little if anything at all of the charges made. It is undoubtedly true that in the hurry and eagerness to get new men the road has taken some incompetent men, but the general character of the road's management in the past does not warrant the notion that such men will be or are now in the employ of the road. The road has been quite successful in maintaining its position so far, and should no further disturbing element intervene, the weeding out of inferior men will doubtless be rapid.

The Senate on Thursday passed the bond purchase bill, giving the secretary of the treasury authority to purchase outstanding bonds in the market, with funds not otherwise provided for, in sums as he may deem proper. It also authorizes him to purchase bonds surrendered by National Banks at market value, for cancellation, provided the same are not taken by other banks as a basis of their circulation within 30 days after their surrender.

The house spent Wednesday and Thursday in hibernating over the Direct-Tax bill, and nothing was accomplished.

On Thursday Senator Wilson of Iowa made the usual republican species of attack on the message. Among other things he made the remark that—"There should be an end of the policy which tended to 'centralize manufacturing plants in the great cities, and a policy should be adopted which would distribute them in all parts of the country.'" This, Mr. Wilson thought, would tend to reduce prices, and "would lead to the distribution of manufacturing plants in all localities where agriculture produced cheap food, and where the forests, mines and quarries supplied the raw materials needed." That is truly just what is needed; but the honorable senator has but poorly studied his subject not to know that this concentration of manufacturing is one of the most distinguishing features of the very policy of high tariff protection he so strongly defends.

The seriousness with which private pension bills are discussed and passed was well illustrated on Saturday by Senator How, while the Senate was grinding them out. "I hope," he said, "we shall go on with the calendar 20 minutes longer. These are all pension bills, and we can pass nearly all our pension bills at the rate of one a minute!" No wonder the President has to veto so many!

Congress has passed bills pensioning Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. F. P. Blair, \$2,000 per annum each.

The irrepressible Boulanger, who was removed from the war department and last week from the army itself, "bobs up suddenly" in France during the past week, the ministry on Friday last have been signally defeated by the Boulanger party. M. Floquet is organizing a new ministry. Gen. Boulanger will be a candidate for the chamber of deputies, the principle represented being a revision of the constitution.

Mr. Montgredien, the *baton noir* of American protectionists, died in London on the 4th. A London cablegram of the 31 says: "The proclamation of the National League meetings to be held at Loughrea and other places in County Clare next Sunday has created more excitement in Ireland than is usually aroused by such official acts. Mr. O'Brien was announced to speak at Loughrea, Mr. Davitt at Ennis and other Irish leaders elsewhere in the proclaimed district, and it is believed that attempts will be made to hold the meetings in spite of the proclamation. If they are attempted there will certainly be trouble, as already the government is making extensive preparations to enforce the executive decree, and Mr. O'Brien's chances of spending another season in jail are second to those of a man in Ireland."

The only State election of interest on Tuesday was that of Rhode Island, which was carried by the republicans by a small majority—about 2,000. The use of money was very lavish; and it is said the bribing of voters was open and scandalous in its proportions.

Jake Sharp, the notorious N. Y. hoodler, died in New York on Thursday last.

A big petroleum syndicate has been organized in Detroit with \$5,000,000 capital who will undertake to contest the control of that product with the Standard Oil Co.

A crowded arena in which a bull-fight was in progress in the city of Celaya, Mex., last Sunday, was fired by convicts, and in the panic that ensued eighteen persons were killed and over a hundred others badly injured by being trampled under foot or gored by the escaping bulls.

Prof. Hogan made a jump of 9,000 feet from a balloon, using a parachute, at Jackson, Mich., on Wednesday. He fell 900 feet before the parachute opened after

which his descent was slow, and he reached the ground unharmed.

A Chicago, Ill. & St. Paul train went through a bridge near E. Hampton, Iowa. Nine persons were killed by the wreck and some 30 or more injured. The cause is attributed to floods and ice injuring the structure.

Zeph. Davis, the colored brute, who murdered Maggie Gaughan in Chicago a few weeks ago, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The "temporary insanity" plea failed to save him, and he has found the punishment of his horrible crime has come swift—as it always should.

Franc B. Wilkie, writing to the Chicago Tribune, says he recently had an interview with McGarrigle at Montreal, where the lonely hoodler is enjoying life as well as he can away from Chicago. Mac is investigating business openings in lands and minerals on the Canadian Pacific Road that would be likely to suit an ambitious young man of his calibre.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

While the new, or "Mills" tariff bill, as it is called, which was reported to the House a few days ago by the ways and means committee, is not claimed to be a perfect measure, it is to be regretted that there is no time to make the country fully acquainted with the main outlines and basal principles of that measure, for in such case it is impossible that it should not meet with general approval.

What is the situation? In the progressive growth of our manufactures, say the committee in their report accompanying the bill, we have reached a point where our capacity to produce is far in excess of the home consumption. As a consequence, many of our mills are closed, and of those still in operation many are running on short time. This condition is hurtful to the manufacturer, the laborer and producer of the materials consumed in manufacture. To guard against losses produced by the over-supply in the home market, the manufacturers are organizing into trusts, combinations and pools to limit production and keep up prices.

What is the remedy? Obviously, say the committee, so to remove all duties on the raw material to the manufacturers that they can produce their wares at a lower price and thus enlarge their market and product; or to surround the country with a wall of protection from without, while trusts, combinations and pools plunder the people from within.

Common sense and common honesty, the committee justly maintain, dictate that preference should be given to the former plan. In a country like ours, where profitable investments are open in so many other directions, the capitalist indeed may be indifferent whether the calls upon him for manufacturing enterprises are larger or smaller; but how is it with the laborer and the producer of the materials used by the manufacturer? When the fires in the factory are shut off, the labor and the materials are shut off at the same time. Yet the laborer and producer of materials must still meet their daily wants of manufactured goods and pay whatever prices the trusts have fixed. But with a more extended market and the active competition called into being, these trusts, pools and combinations will be impossible. "With the markets of the world open to the sale of their products, they will create an active and constant demand for all the raw materials required in manufacturing, which will stimulate, promote and reward the wool grower and the producer of cotton, hemp, flax, hides, ores, and other materials of manufacture."

On the subject of free wool the committee say: "We say to the manufacturer, we have put wool on the free list to enable him to make his goods cheaper, and send them into foreign markets and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer. We say to the laborer in the factory we have put wool on the free list so that it may be imported and he may be employed to make the goods that are now made by foreign labor and imported into the United States. We say to the consumer we have put wool on the free list that we may have woolen goods cheaper; we say to the domestic wool grower we have put wool on the free list to enable the manufacturer to import foreign wool to mix with his and thus enlarge his market and quicken the demand for the consumption of home wool, while it lightens the burden of the taxpayer."

There were, during 1857, 114,000,000 pounds of wool imported into this country, and the home product was 265,000,000 pounds. The two together, manufactured into goods, supplied about one-half of the amount required for home consumption. Now, the wool growers' combination and the wool manufacturers' trust met in Washington a month or two ago, and after a week's deliberation formulated the following demand upon Congress: That the duty on wool shall be made high enough to prevent the importation of all wools, and that a duty shall be put upon manufactured woolen goods high enough to secure their entire exclusion. If Congress should grant this request, what in the meantime are the people to do for woolen clothing, as the present entire home production is to but half the home consumption? They must wear cotton goods in winter and pay bounties to the wool growers' and woolen manufacturers' combination until they can produce enough to meet the home demand, and thus pay such robber prices as the monster trust thus brought into being by national legislation may be pleased to lay on.

Is this what the people want? Yet it is just this principal of universal plunder that the advocates of protection insist shall pervade our entire industrial system.

A Washington telegram says Mr. E. Sanford of Morris is in Washington this week working against the proposed ship canal project Mr. Sanford says that the people along the line of the canal and river

are opposed to the work if it have any connection with Chicago's drainage ambitions. Of course, they are—if safe-guards for the protection of the river counties are not included in the work. It is believed they will be; and the work of Mr. Sanford is anything but a benefit to the project. Mr. Sanford's zeal is very commendable if based on a desire to benefit the Illinois valley in Grundy county; but it is just a trifle previous, to say the least. Mr. Sanford might, however, put in a few good looks at that kind of public work by staying right at home, and try his powers by "talking an arm off" his fellow townsman, Canal Commissioner Brown, which Board, by the abandonment of the Kankakee feeder, and use of the water of the Des Plaines at Joliet for filling the Shannahon Marseilles level of the canal, is doing more outrage to the people of Grundy county than all other forces combined. It is time enough to stop the ship canal scheme when it threatens a danger—which it does not, but the curse of Chicago sewage in the Illinois and Michigan canal is daily present with us, and one that as summer approaches will be more and more unendurable. Mr. Sanford should be reminded that charity begins at home; and that he is now wasting his powers on a myth with a real stench and outrage under his nose and eyes at his own home.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

A movement has been recently inaugurated in Kansas, to organize a Farmers' Trust. The general idea is that of all "trusts" to limit production, or, at least, to curtail sales; and by the establishment of a number of central agencies, (as at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, &c., &c.) to take the handling of their grain and produce out of the hands of the regular channels of distribution, and place it under the control of the "trust," through its agents in those centres. The organization of farmers is to be thorough, each state or district to be divided and subdivided to secure perfect control of the membership. To complete the scheme, a meeting has been called to be held at Topeka in the near future.

Knowing what the Grange accomplished, especially as a distributing element, in the earlier years of its existence, the progress of this movement will be looked at with interest. That the farmers should attempt the organization of a trust is not surprising. The difficulty in the way of its success lies in the magnitude of the interest involved, and the overwhelming number of those interested. In this regard, the farmer is at a disadvantage when compared with the robbers of the sugar trust, the salt trust, the rail trust, and the thousand and one other iniquitous combinations which are enabled, by the concentration protection has effected, to combine to pillage the multitudinous farmer—they are few in number and therefore individuals can readily be controlled. With the farmer it is different; and the very multitude prevents his employing the same tactics to protect himself from trust thieves which they employ to rob him.

Yet of all classes who suffered from trusts, the agriculturalist has the most to complain of. Almost everything he buys: his tools, his lumber, his salt, his nails, food, clothing, fuel is enormously taxed and controlled by trusts; while on the other hand he is forced to sell in the lowest market everything he can produce by his labor. How long he can stand the inequality remains to be seen. He competes with the 60-a-day laborer of India, the cheapest labor of the world, and buys of the "trust." The length of time a 50c-a-day man can buy goods of a \$5-a-day manufacturer depends on the accumulated resources of the 50c-a-day man—if he has any; if he has none, on the state of his credit.

His only salvation is a recourse to the methods of the "trust." If trusts must be, then the farmer must have his or be pulverized between their grinding stones; or he must strike at the root and abolish the protection behind which the trusts are entrenched in absolute security.

A QUESTION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Which are the best customers, 925,000 Americans, earning good wages, and close to our doors, or 925,000 Europeans, earning half the wages, and 4,000 miles away?—*American Manufacturer.*

Well, as American Farmers have to sell every bushel of grain they market, whether it is consumed at home or abroad, at prices fixed by "Europeans, earning half wages, 4,000 miles away," it is hard to see what difference it makes to them "which are the best customers." Protection has not benefited farmers one cent. It never will and never can, since the price Europeans are willing to pay for the farmers' surplus grain fixes the price of all that is consumed at home as well. He sells in a low free trade market, and buys in a high-tax market.

LaSalle county democrats who are laying plans to take in the convention at St. Louis in June, will bear in mind that a moderate sized pocket-book will have little show in the town about that time if all accounts be true. A New York party is credited with being called on for an advance payment for rooms engaged, the price for the said room in which the proprietor generously allows him to lodge six people, being the modest sum of \$54 a day! He flies high who visits St. Louis in June this year.

Mr. Carnegie the well known Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturer, has closed his works, throwing out of work some 3,000 men who refused to accept a reduction of wages. Mr. Carnegie is a protectionist of the typical kind. He tells the world how protection enables him to pay steady and high wages. But somehow his theory doesn't seem to operate in practice.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

How the Vote Resulted over the County. The election for town officers was not in any way demonstrative, and had it not been for the dreary aspect of the man who missed his morning cocktail, and the ticket bestowed sideways, the occasion would have required a brass band and a street parade, to have made it noticeable. On Monday evening the saloons were freely patronized by the candidates and their friends, and late in the evening a party of jokers, seeing Al Maierhofer gliding toward the pool without opposition, secured 1,000 tickets with Nina Van Zandt Spies' name under the caption, *Town Clerk*. Nina was real angry when informed of the action, but the jokers pacified her, and she is alleged to have promised a wine supper to her supporters, and wagered a bottle of wine with Al Maierhofer on a possibility of 300 votes. The contest for supervisor between Cullen and Leland was seen early in the day to be a one sided affair. Each had a strong personal following, but the saloon men being in favor of Cullen, wielded too much power for the friends of Leland to overcome. Jim Cross and ex-Policeman Becker failed to control the necessary number of votes, and many of Becker's supporters scratched all names but his from their tickets, with the delusion that they could thus cast three votes for him. Al Maierhofer did not seem to relish the Van Zandt Spies opposition, even as a joke, but he ran as well as ever. The younger element were united on Bach for assessor, and in consequence, his victory was assured by noon. The race for the collectorship was spirited. Hall was the recipient of a goodly slice of the American vote, while another slice went with the Germans for Kerste and the third with the Irish vote for Downey. Kerste is quoted as alleged to have made the remark, "If the Americans had not placed Hall forward, we would have let them have the collectorship next year!" Perhaps this alleged remark had something to do with the result. Keating had the lead in the vote for commissioner, while Gleim with the German vote was a good second. Following is the vote.

FOR SUPERVISOR.	
C. S. Cullen	1018
L. Leland	646
Cullen's majority	372
FOR ASSISTANT SUP.	
T. Burke	806
D. Hollecker	752
T. A. White	658
J. R. Cross	595
H. Becker	502
Burke's majority over Cross, 211; Hollecker's majority over Cross, 157; White's majority over Cross, 63.	

FOR TOWN CLERK.	
Al. Maierhofer	1498
Nina Van Zandt Spies	206
No contest as second name not qualified.	
FOR ASSESSOR.	
A. Bach	1147
A. Lockwood	584
Bach's majority	613
FOR COLLECTOR.	
N. Downey	714
C. Kerste	628
P. A. Hall	363
Downey's majority	86

FOR COM. HIGHWAYS.	
J. Keating	617
J. Geim	428
J. T. Walsh	289
F. Reid	183
J. Foley	94
Keating's majority	189
The heaviest vote cast was for collector, 1,70.	
SOUTH OTTAWA—SUPERVISOR.	
Chas M. Crook	244
TOWN CLERK.	
Thos. Mason	238
Scattering	16

FOR ASSESSOR.	
Geo. A. Mills	136
A. A. Martin	133
Mills' majority	3
COLLECTOR.	
Alex. Hanna	123
R. C. Stevens	76
G. W. Mathias	69
W. J. Stevenson	4
Hanna's majority	47
COM. HIGHWAYS.	
Barden Drake	176
F. Martin	62
C. J. Smith	18
J. Sheehan	16
Drake's majority	104

TOWN HALL.	
For town hall	148
Against	94
NOTES.	
The contest between Mills and Martin was the warmest the South side has experienced for some days, and Martin avers that if Mills hadn't introduced the women's suffrage question, the result would have been otherwise.	
Bill Stevenson is charged with having received the vote of his father, brother and brother-in-law, which with his own made the grand total of four. Mr. Stevenson is quoted as declining all future nominations.	
Alex. Hanna didn't bother the voters much, and was over in town hustling for Nina Van Zandt. Ed Hanna did the poll work, and talked his sweetest.	
Charlie Crook had no opposition, but when the votes were counted, three bore the name of Van Zandt. He did not take it to heart as much as Al Maierhofer.	

Doc.—Dr. J. O. Harris left Tuesday morning for a trip to Texas via the C. & A. Missouri Pacific, and Iron Mountain railroads. The doctor is taking a much needed rest, his health having been very poor for the last eight months. He expects to be gone about three weeks. We shall expect to see him return greatly improved.

The Council of Ten. It met regularly for the last time. It was a solemn meeting, and as it was an off night there was a spirit of uneasiness abroad. Mayor Allen's reception on Tuesday evening had prevented the attendance of a quorum, and Wednesday evening was a bad night for business anyhow.

Mr. Denneen, Mr. Mackinlay, Mr. Hall, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Prichard will go out before the people this year, all but Mr. Prichard as candidates. Prichard wasn't unhappy, but the other gentlemen were, and they cast lugubrious, far away, wonder-if-it-will-come-back looks at Mayor Allen, which made the mayor look sorrowful.

The Western Cottage Organ Company and others petitioned that the Rock Island be allowed to run a side track on Joliet street, and the matter was made a special order of business for Tuesday evening, April 10.

Citizens living on Jefferson and Sycamore streets, and the South Side Improvement Association were very mild in their demands. The former wanted those streets graded and graded, and the latter asked the freedom of the city gravel bed. As the council seemed indisposed to impose burdens upon the new men, who come in in May, these petitions were not even referred to a committee. The petition of J. G. Armstrong et al., asking that Canal street be graveled, filled up and tiled, met a better reception, and was referred to the street and alley committee with power to act.

A. E. Bach petitioned the council to refund \$19.24, wrongfully assessed against S. E. King for city taxes, and seven aldermen voted aye.

The reports of city officers were accepted, and showed a balance in the city treasury of \$120, and in the hands of the city clerk \$789.86.

The committee to settle with Mrs. Kreiger reported adversely, but as the majority of the council seemed to find merit in the case, it was referred to the street and alley committee.

On motion of Ald. Hull the law and ordinance committee were instructed to draw up an ordinance providing for the building of a sidewalk in front of McDermott & Dwyer's blacksmith shop on Columbus street.

Health Officer Dyer presented a very able paper on sanitary protection, and asked for \$300 to defray the expenses of an inspection from house to house. On motion of somebody the request was acceded to.

John Henry Hickey, confined in the calaboose was held up as a fit subject for executive clemency, and the mayor agreed to pardon him, as his family needed his assistance.

There were no farewell speeches—they were postponed until Tuesday evening. The PAY ROLL was then passed:

Salaries	\$ 66 66
Public Improvements	169 69
Health	22 00
Fire	528 47
Police	342 45
Street Light	322 25
Public park	6 83
Contingent fund	72 01
Total	\$1,520 36

The New Board. There is very little change in the membership of the board of supervisors for 1888 from that of 1887. In a few towns the seats of old members were contested; but as a whole not much of a contest was made for the places.

A Fearful Mistake. When the dead body of the stranger whose life had passed out by what route no man conjectures, was laid in a pauper's grave in the county farm, there was a lingering suspicion in the minds of Officer Daly and Expressman Looney, who had viewed the corpse, that it was all a mistake, and when a query came from Seneca asking why Tim Denneen had not gone back to work on the state boat, Ed Denneen, his father, began to investigate. The shoes the dead man wore were at the Rock Island depot, and were quickly identified by the anguished father. On Thursday morning, as early as practical, two men accompanied by Mr. Denneen, went down to the county farm and exhumed the body which, without the least shadow of a doubt, was proven to be that of the missing man. There had been no change in the appearance of the corpse since the inquest, with the exception that the face had been sponged off at the morgue, rendering him more easily recognizable. A suitable casket was procured at once, and the body conveyed to Russell's undertaking rooms, where the wounds were sewed up and the corpse prepared for the gaze of heartbroken relatives.

He was a hard working young man, of temperate habits, and was always a favorite among his fellows, who are not slow in censuring the manner in which the inquest was conducted. It appears that Chief Brennan, though usually a careful and conscientious officer, was pre-judiced against the remains by the appearance of no money nor means of identification upon his person, and swore that he was a tramp whom he had driven out of the stock yards on Saturday. This testimony of course blinded the jury, made up of Tim's old friends and acquaintances, and, indeed, the brothers of the dead man, who viewed the remains. Again, although the law does not perhaps require that the corpse be made to look as natural as possible, the blood, which almost obliterated his features, was not removed during the proceedings, and in fact not until he had passed into the undertaker's hands. There may be an excuse for this terrible blunder, but it is not easy to find.

The remains were interred from St. Columba church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and were followed to the grave by a larger number of carriages than is ordinarily seen upon occasions of sorrow.

A Chicago local manager has offered the Dakota girl who married an Indian chief, \$5,000 for three weeks to exhibit in the Garden City. Now some of you girls who are creaking on LaSalle street for five dollars a week, can create a furor of excitement by going at once to Indian territory. This revelation portends a boom in the Indian husband line.

Boston has paid \$10,000 for Clarkson's release from the Chicago club, and pays him a fabulous salary to pitch this season. The relation of a ball club to a player is much like that of a patentee to a patent. The patentee develops the ball player, and then sells him to the highest bidder. It isn't exactly akin to the old slavery days, as the ball player can refuse to play ball at all, and seek some other occupation, but as long as he plays ball, he is bound down by rules as heavy as those of a prison, and cannot get away from a club except by sale. No club dare accept his services under penalty of being expelled from the league.

The editor of the organ over Dr. Butterfield's office has seen fit to assault the teachers of the High School in regard to the election of speakers for graduation day, accusing them of manipulating the return sheets to suit themselves. The ladies and gentlemen who compose the present corps of teachers are above reproach, and have always maintained the respect of parents and teachers with whom they came in contact. It has yet to be recorded of one of them that he or she was dismissed for incompetency, which we are sorry to say cannot be said of all teachers. This would be sensationalism illy becomes a man of so abbreviated a calibre, and smacks loudly of sour grapes.

Business Men's Association. When the Fourth of July meeting had faded from view in the distance, on Tuesday evening, Mr. T. D. Catlin took the chair and called the Business Men's Association to order. Mr. Catlin stated that Mr. Charles Chanter, editor of the *Mirror*, of Chicago, was present and had been in the city a couple of weeks forming an Amateur Naturalists' Society, with the object of establishing a beautiful resort in one of the ravines along the river.

Prof. Chanter, who is a fine botanist, has made the study of hanging gardens and landscape decoration, and is well qualified to undertake a work of the kind contemplated. The ravine on the South side, the property of the South Side Improvement Co. has been purchased for \$1,000, and the total cost of the proposed outlay will reach about \$5,000. This will be amply sufficient to place a lovely water fall at the head of the ravine, beneath which a clear, limpid pool of sparkling water, reflecting the rocks, ferns and flowers, will gladden the heart of visitors, while giant trees, with shrubbery forming winding pathways, will enchant the vision. It will be a fairy bower, and if the money is subscribed rapidly, Ottawa will, the professor anticipates, become famous, not only for her springs, her canyons, her Deer Park and Starved Rock, but for a hanging garden, a veritable wonder of the age, which pleasure seekers will go a long way to visit.

There will be the usual service Sunday morning at the Baptist church. Sunday school will meet at twelve o'clock. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. In the evening will be the Union Temperance meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.